

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
30419**

**MAD SQUIRREL PROPERTY
2008 Program**

**Technical Report
for the
Thrust & Silver & Gold Road Claims
Tenure numbers
508098, 529939, 547603, 566749
545794, 563083, 547939, 572677**

**Kamloops Mining Division. BC
Map Sheets 82M/012 & 022
UTM Zone 11
119° 42' 27" W / 51° 11' 49" N**

Prepared by

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T2E 0E4**

December 15/08

**Cover Letter
2008 Season**

Note that several claims were dropped throughout the season. Work conducted on these claims was filed and applied to other claims held by the writer prior to the expiry. All work conducted in 2008 including those dropped is plotted on the attached map.

Twelve sample pulps from the 2007 program were assayed for silver resulting in samples 054S, 056S, 045, File # 49870-1. not being on the retained claims having dropped a claim prior to the Ag assaying. The assay costs of these three samples would be less than \$19.00. Please advise.

Note: previous assaying for Au/Ag (aqua regia digestion) results in silver values being about half the results as when the pulps are run using nitric acid digestion.(ICP). One sample however (# 010 from 2007) was less than the original value

Cleve Lowry

Event Number: 4238229

Event Type: Exploration and Development Work / Expiry Date Change

Work Type Code: B

Required Work Amount: 8372.61

Total Work Amount: 8372.62

Total Amount Paid: \$611.62

PAC Name: Cleve Lowry

PAC Debit: 0.00

Tenure Number: 508097

Tenure Type: M

Tenure Subtype: C

Claim Name: BOG

Old Good To Date: 2009/jun/07

New Good To Date: 2010/mar/30

Tenure Required Work Amount: 2235.99

Tenure Submission Fee: 111.80





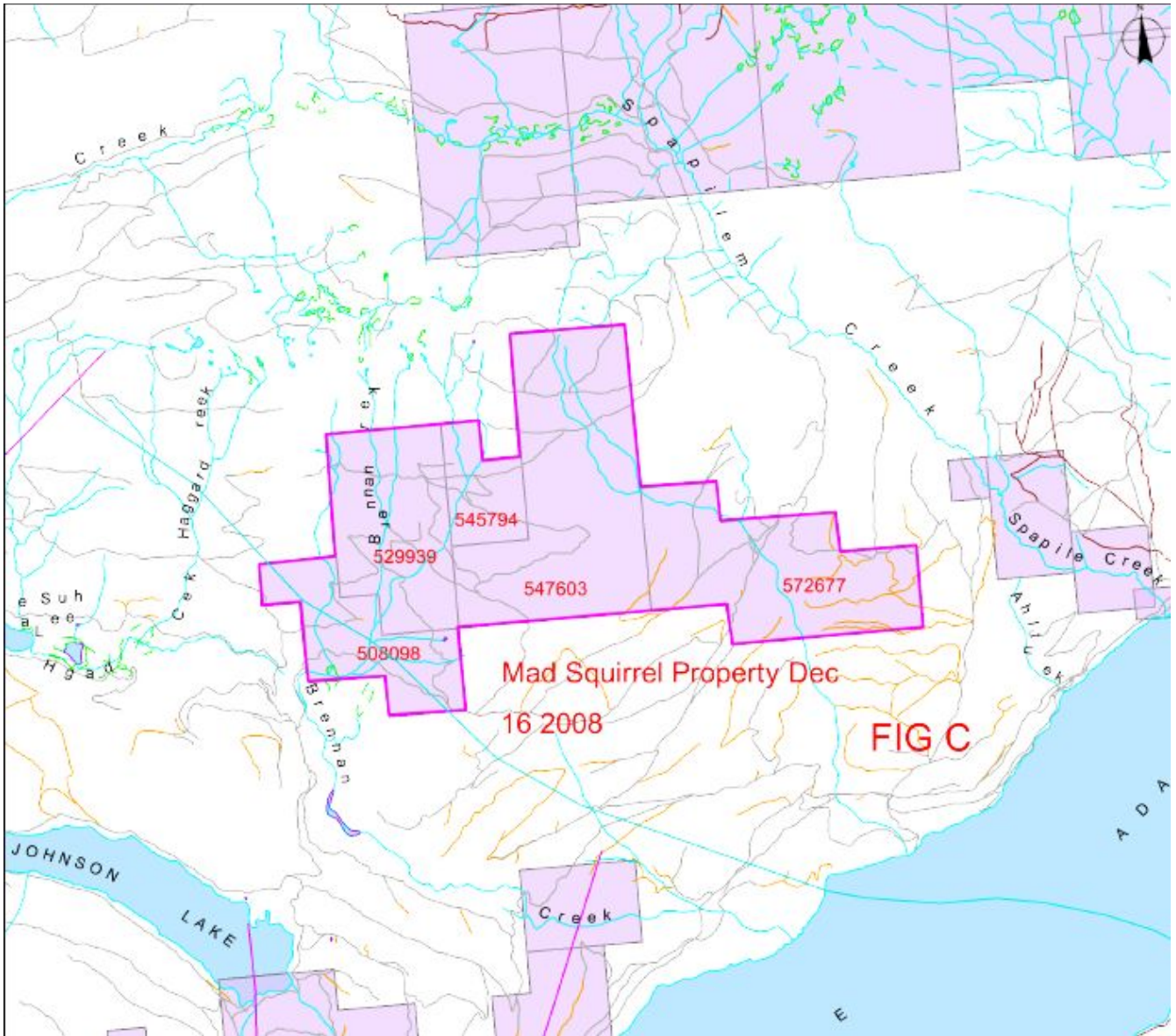


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary.....Pg. 2

Property Location and Access:.....Pg. 2

Physiography.....Pg. 3

Tenure.....Pg. 3

History and Previous Work.....Pg. 3

Geology:Pg. 4

Regional.....Pg. 5

Property Geology.....Pg. 5

Lithologies.....Pg.10

Chemistry.....Pg.11

BCGS Geofiles.....Pg.11

Conclusions:.....Pg.14

FIGURES:

Figure 1: Property location map.....Following Pg.2

Figure 2: Regional Geology.....Following Pg 3.

Figure 3. Geology, structural, sample locations and assay values..... In Pocket

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1:.....Statement of Qualifications

Appendix 2:.....Analytical Results

Appendix 3:.....Analytical L.b specifications, procedures & qualifications

Appendix 4:.....2007 program Cost Statement

Appendix 5:.....Geology and Structural Models

Appendix 6.....Rock Descriptions

Appendix 6:.....Software Programs

Summary:

Note: That most creeks and roads on the property have been named by the operator.

The property is underlain by meta-sedimentary rocks of the Spapilem Creek-Dead fall Creek Succession and Meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks of the Eagle Bay formation. These two formations are separated by a major thrust fault running through the property.

Numerous massive sulphide deposits and showings exist throughout the Adams Lake area in association with the Eagle Bay Formation, and several other gold showings have been and are currently being explored in the more immediate area . Potential for finding commercial deposits is good.

Several area's of interest were discovered on the Mad Squirrel Property during the 2007 exploration program. Follow up work was carried in some areas of interest as a result of the Berglynn Resources programs in the late1980's.

A general reconnaissance program of silt, soil, and rock sampling was carried out in areas of the property that seeming had no prior recorded work. At the Loring Silver Zone, several anomalous gold and silver values were discovered along a line of sampling over 2 km along 551 and Bear roads during he 2007 program. This zone is open in both directions. Sampling above the Bear and 551 roads in 2008 did not result in any values of interest. Claims staked to cover a possible southeast extension of the Loring Silver zone was sampled in 2008 resulting in disappointing silver values in silts and soils. However, along the upper Harvey Road two locations of quarts veining approx. 75M apart carry galena. Samples of galena bearing vein material were assayed for Silver resulting in encouraging values, however there is doubt that these vein occurrences would have any economic value?

Property Location and Access:

The Mad Squirrel Property: (Thrust, Silver & Gold Road Claims) are located in the Kamloops Mining Division , 75 km northeast of Kamloops B.C. on the west shore of Adams Lake west of the Brennen Creek Campsite. Two routes can be used to reach the claims, A 33 Km road to Squaam Bay (Agate Bay) on Adams Lake, leaves highway #5 at Louis Creek, 65 km north of Kamloops. Alternately,

from Squilax on the Trans Canada highway , 60 km east of Kamloops. Take the paved road to Adams Lake then to Squaam Bay, then the Adams Lake mainline to Brennen Creek Campground and then west towards the headwaters of Brennen Cr. Both of these roads start out as paved roads and turn into well maintained gravel roads. A good system of logging roads provides access to the claims, and the surrounding areas. Logging road maps from the B.C. Forest service provide a good reference for navigation.

This area of the province forms part of the interior plateau, an irregular area of table land ranging from 1000m to 1800m elevation. Valleys are typically steeply incised with U-shaped cross sections. The Mad Squirrel Property is situated on a gentle north-south sloping terrane west of Spapilem Creek. Tree cover consists of spruce, pine, fir, birch and alder. Commercial logging took place intermittently over the past 20 years plus, leaving good access via logging roads. Climate is semi arid and typical of the South-Central Interior. Summers are hot with average temperatures in the high 20's C. Winters are cold with snow in excess of 1m in plateau regions.

Climate, topography and vegetation:

The climate in the area of Adams Lake is variable. Precipitation is moderate (100cm annually) with about half falling as rain. The exploration season lasts from from late May to mid November, although the late fall can be quite moist and not that productive.

Tenure

The Thrust claims are within the Kamloops Mining Division and staked under the provisions of the British Columbia Mineral Tenures Act. The Mad Squirrel Property consists of 9 thrust claims for a total of 156 cells. These, at the time of the writing of this report have been reduced to 5 claims totaling 76 cells All claims are owned and operated by Cleve Lowry, 305-316-2 Ave. N.E , Calgary Alberta.

History and Previous work:

The Adams Lake area has been a focus of mineral exploration activity since the early 1900's. In the mid 1980's the Samatosum deposit was discovered by Rea Gold Corporation and Minnova Inc, (now Inmet) creating a flurry of exploration activity resulting in ground being staked from Kamloops to Revelstoke BC.

The Samatosum ore is classified as volcanogenic massive sulphide, that had drill indicated reserves of 609,814 tonnes containing 1,062 grams per tonne silver, 1.76 grams per tonne gold, 1.18 % copper, 3.51 % zinc, and 1.75% lead.

Numerous other deposits and showings exist in the area, including the Rea Gold Corporation discovery zone, and the past producing Kamad Silver Mine.

A part of the area of the Thrust claims was explored by Berglynn Resources Inc, during the “rush” in the 1980's. In 1977 a airborne electromagnetic survey was flown by Aerodat Ltd, on behalf of Imperial Oil Ltd in the vicinity of some of the

Thrust claims. The report concluded that follow up work was warranted on 29 conductive zones. (Aird, 1977). in 1984, follow up soil sampling and VLF electromagnetic geophysics was conducted on the BREN claims by (J.M. Ashton , 1985). The BREN claims lapsed and were re-staked as the OVER 1&2 claims by Berglynn Resources in December of 1986. In 1985, an airborne electromagnetic survey was flown by Questar Surveys Ltd. over what is now Thrust,Thrust 2,4&8 claims. Seven conductive zones were identified . (Salib, 1985). In 1986, a ground pulse electromagnetic survey and soil geochemical survey was conducted on the Hut 2 claim by White Geophysical Inc. Two conductors were identified, however soil geochemistry revealed only background values for copper, zinc, arsenic, barium, and silver. Three samples were weekly anomalous in gold. Stream sediment samples were collected along creeks draining the Hut 5&6 claims at 200m intervals. Low values for gold, silver, and base metals with the notable exception of one sample from Haggard Creek containing 675 ppb gold.

In May of 1999, Teck Corporation optioned the Cam Gloria property from Camille Berube a local prospector who had discovered a large Au,Ag,Bi,Pb,Zn,Cu,Te and W, intrusive gold system, analogous to systems elsewhere in the Yukon-Tanana belt.

Geology

Alteration and Mineralization:

Gold mineralization is typically found in milky white mesothermal quartz veins both within the monzonite and within surrounding metamorphic rocks. Alteration envelopes around these veins ranges from hairline to widths of 20 meters of weak to strong pervasive sericite/clay alteration. In a few cases moderate secondary biotite alteration is present over widths of over fifteen meters. Quartz veins range from 1-10 mm stock work veinlets to vein “blowouts” with widths up to 14.0 metres and are typically 1-2 metres in width and are milky white with minor amounts of

hematite on fractures with trace to 5% coarse pyrite, pyrrhotite grains and trace amounts of galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite.

In the detailed grid area there is a diverse range of vein styles supporting multiple vein events.

Property Geology:

A large hourglass shaped stock (s?) intrudes a combination of late Devonian, the Orthogneiss and Spapilem Succession. The Spapilem sequence occupies much of east central portion of the property and generally has a northwest strike with variable dips except where deformed by the Baldy Stock. The sequence is dominated by amphibolites and muscovite /biotite schists. There is a distinctive white marble horizon which may offer a useful marker horizon for future work. The Spapilem units are in contact to the northeast with the Devonian orthogneiss along what appears a folded northwest trending contact.

The Baldy stock or stocks displays a diverse range of compositions and textures. These form a northwest trending series with the main showing hosted within a distinctive megacrystic monzonite in the southernmost phase. To the northwest the intrusive contains a higher mafic content with a compositional range of granodiorite to diorite. Commonly along margins but sometimes within the stocks aplites and pegmatites appear common. These intrusives are typical of many of the intrusive rocks in the cordillera known to host gold systems.

Regional Geology:

The Thrust Claims is underlain by an assemblage of lower Cambrian and/or Hadrynian Spapilem Creek – Deadfall Creek Succession (EBQ) of the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex in thrust fault contact with the Devonian or older Eagle Bay Formation (EBP-EBG) to the south west. The thrust faulting and folding during the Jurassic -Cretaceous Columbia orogeny, at least three phases of folding have been recognized with a earlier episode represented by the Nikwika Lake synform which has been refolded about a southwest trending axis (Preto 1981) The units have a general northwest trend and dip to the northeast. Numerous north to northwesterly trending faults and fractures offset the lithologies. The rocks have been regionally metamorphosed to the greenschist facies.

These paleozoic rocks are intruded by mid cretaceous granite and granodiorite of

the Baldy Batholith, and early tertiary quartz-feldspar porphyry, basalt and lamprophyre dykes. They are locally overlain by Eocene sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Kamloops Group and by Miocene plateau lavas.

Base metal and precious metal deposits within the Eagle Bay Assemblage are generally hosted by felsic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks (Homestake deposit or metasedimentary rocks within mafic metavolcanic rock (Samatosum and Discovery deposits).

The regional geology of the Shuswap highland area, within which the (Mad Squirrel Property) Thrust claims are situated, is summarized from the work of Okulitch (GSC open file 637, paper 74-1) and Jones (GSC Memoir 296).

The property lies within the Omenica Belt, and is underlain by rocks of the late Devonian – early Mississippian Eagle Bay Formation, within the Lardeau Assemblage. The Eagle Bay Formation is a stratigraphically complex unit comprised of an assemblage divisible into three components.

At the base, a thin unit of chlorite schist of sedimentary and volcanic origin is followed by a unit of mixed sedimentary and volcanic rocks, and limestone, in turn followed by more chlorite schist. The thickness of the Eagle Bay Formation, measured from the top of the underlying Sicamous Formation, is between 7, 000 and 7,600 metres (23,000 and 25,000 feet) Jones, 1959.

At least 60 percent of the rocks comprising the Eagle Bay Formation are of sedimentary origin or their metamorphic derivatives, these are limestones, quartzite, argillite, and greywacke. Metamorphism is regionally low grade, but may be medium to high grade locally. Both volcanic and sedimentary units have been altered to green chlorite-sericite schists and phyllites and are not distinguishable from one another.

The Eagle Bay Formation is a complexly folded and thrust faulted mass, affected by four phases of folding and fracturing. Early north-south and east-west trending fold sets are overprinted by a final phase of fracturing and northerly trending gentle folds. Interpretation of thrusting of the Eagle Bay Formation over the Sicamous Formation is supported by fossil evidence (Okulitch, 1974). The rocks are foliated in a north to northwesterly direction, trend strati-graphically northwest to southeast, and dip to the north-east.

A description of the Rea and Homestake deposits by T.Hoy (1986) is as follows. “ they are sulphide + barite lenses within or near the top of a felsic (?) pyroclastic unit within a thicker pile of mafic tuffs and minor mafic flows. Both have extensive

foot wall alteration zones characterized by silicification, sericitization, and pyrite development, and both are by a mixed mafic pyroclastic and clastic sedimentary sequence. These deposits as well as a number of other somewhat similar deposits in Eagle Bay Formation rocks such as Beca and Birch Creek are similar in many respects to the volcanogenic “ polymetallic: or Kuroko class of deposits .

**Baldy Batholith Area Occurrences: by M.S, Cathro and D.V. Lefebure
Geological Fieldwork 1999, paper 2000-1.**

Numerous mid-cretaceous granitic plutons of the Bayonne suite intrude the Omineca Belt in southern B.C. One of the larger of these is the east-trending Baldy Batholith (see figure) a multiphase, mid - to Late Cretaceous granitic batholith which intrudes oceanic rocks of the Fennel Formation (Slide Mountain Terrane) and Neo-proterozoic to Paleozoic meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks of the Eagle Bay Assemblage (Schiarizza and Preto, 1987), part of the Kootenay Terrane. Radio-metric age dating of the batholith has given a range of 99+/- 5 Ma to 106 +/-Ma by K-ar methods, and 115.9 +/- 4.6 Ma by U-Pb methods (summarized by Logan, this volumn) Mapping by Logan and Mann (2000a) identified two compositionally similar , but texturally distinct granite phases in the western 2/3 of the batholith, a potassium-feldspar megacrystic hornblende-biotite granite to granodiorite and an equigranular biotite monzogranite The eastern third of the batholith is predominately a leucocratic biotite-muscovite granite. Biotite-muscovite pegmatite and aplite dikes cut all phases (Logan this volumn)

South of the main Baldy Batholith, between east Barriere and Adams Lake, is an irregular body comprised of hornblende-epidote quartz monzonite, biotite granite and quartz monzonite-diorite. It has irregular contacts and intrudes Devono-Mississippian orthogneiss, micaceous quartzite, grit, mica schist, gneissic units containing sillimanite, staurolite, biotite and hornblende assemblages, calc-silicate gneisses and rusty-weathering migmatites (Schiarizza and Preto, 1987; Logan and Mann, 2000a). The southeastern most apophysis, named the Honeymoon Bay stock formed at high pressure (<8 kbars) under fairly oxidizing conditions, based on mineral assemblage epidote, quartz, plagioclase, potassium feldspar, hornblende, biotite, sphene and magnetite

Cam-Gloria: (Honeymoon)

The Cam-Gloria gold prospect (Minfile 82M 266) is located three kilometers west of Adams Lake (See Figure). The property was staked by Camille Berube' in the

spring of 1997 following his discovery of a large auriferous quartz vein on a logging road (Cathro, 1998; Lett et.al, 1998). He was following up on a British Columbia government till geochemical release by Bobrowsky et.al, (1997) which showed two samples sites with 215 and 43 ppb gold values, located approximately 300 meters north-east and 1200 metres east of Cam-Gloria, respectively.

Berube' optioned the property to Teck Corporation in early 1999. During the summer, Teck staff completed surface mapping, geophysics and excavator trenching. They also drilled seven holes totaling 835.9 metres in the fall.

The main quartz vein is up to 7.3 metres in width, but locally pinches out or is missing. This zone strikes for 700 metres northeasterly (025 to 045 degrees) and dips steeply northwest (45 to 70 degrees) Drilling has shown that two to three additional large quartz veins (>1 metre wide) also occur within the zone. Sub-parallel (possibly sheeted) quartz veinlets up to 10 centimetres wide have been encountered over a width of 20 metres in the footwall of the main vein in one drill hole. A second, parallel alteration zone with a narrow quartz vein has been discovered by trenching in one location about 100 metres northwest of the main zone (Randy Farmer, personal communication. 1999) Weak to moderate, pervasive sericite and clay alteration has affected feldspar and mafic minerals in the host quartz monzonite. In addition , some veins have narrow (2-5 cm) biotite and k-spar selvages.

The veins typically contain 1 to 5 percent coarse-grained sulphides, comprising mainly pyrite and pyrrhotite with traces of galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and arsenopyrite. Pegmatite quartz and plagioclase crystals were noted in the main vein in one of the deeper drill hole intersections. Pale green fluorite is present locally in veins in the foot wall of the main vein, as well as in some narrow quartz sulphide veins in road cuts located some 100-200 metres east of the Cam-Gloria discovery outcrop. Limited sampling suggests the latter are apparently gold-poor although they do contain locally anomalous Bi (to 1380 ppm) and W (48 pm), in addition, float boulders of garnet-pyroxene skarn with traces of pyrrhotite and weakly anomalous Cu and W values have been found on the road about 750 metres northeast of the Main Vein.

Surface grab samples of the main vein have returned gold values varying between trace amounts up to 26.66 g/t (the vein is also moderately anomalous in Ag, Bi, Cu, and Pb. And weakly anomalous in As, Mo, Sb, Te, and W. The gold content is highly erratic, but higher values appear to be associated with galena, fine-grained, bluish-grey sulphides, and local discordant gouge or brecciated zones. The assay results of the drilling program have not been released by Teck Corporation.

Plutonic-related Gold-quartz Veins in Southern B.C. By James M. Logan, Geological Fieldwork 1999, paper 2000-1

Plutonic-Related Gold-Quartz Deposits:

The principal features of plutonic related-gold deposits are reviewed in a number of recent publications, by Baker et al, McCoy et al, (1997), Poulsen et al, (1997) and Thompson et al (1999). The major occurrences in the Yukon and Alaska comprise two distinct styles of plutonic-related gold mineralization; the intrusive hosted low grade, large tonnage sheeted and stockwork low sulphide vein systems at Fort Knox (Bakke, 1995; Bakke et al 1998) . Dublin Gulch and Clear Creek, and the high grade quartz veins and bodies that occur proximal to granitoid intrusions on the Pogo Claims (Liese Zone)) Smith et al., 1999) The main distinguishing factor of this type of gold deposit is the associated metal assemblage of bismuth, tungsten and arsenic and in Alaska and Yukon the association with dykes and copulas located in or near the apexes of mid-cretaceous intrusions.

Plutonic-related gold deposits are often associated with a variety of other types of mineralization (appendix 6). For example, peripheral to the sheeted gold-quartz veins in the Eagle Creek zone of the Dublin Gulch property are gold and tungsten placers, solitary gold-sulphide quartz veins and a tungsten skarn (Hitchkins and Orssich, 1995). The tungsten skarn and the gold-sulphide quartz veins are spatially and genetically related to the Dublin Gulch stock. (Baker et al) . Further away from the stock are silver-lead, zinc veins which they have interpreted to be distal mineralization related to the intrusion. Similar veins are noted from 2-5 kilometers from the source intrusion for other Fort Knox-type deposits by Thompson et al, (1999) These associated styles of mineralization provide one of the best methods for identifying areas to prospect for plutonic-related gold deposits.

The key exploration guide for plutonic-related gold deposits in, and around highly differentiated granitic intrusions, specifically those intruded in continental marginal settings; a setting shared by tungsten and tin magmatic provinces (Thompson et al., 1999). The known respective areas are underlain by Proterozoic -Paleozoic miogeoclinal rocks of ancestral North American, and the pericratonic Yukon-Tanana and Kootenay terranes. The rocks were deposited along the margin of the North American craton, in shelf and marginal basin environments. Accretion of Quesnelia in the Jurassic led to the deformation, metamorphism and ultimate translation of these rocks along thrust faults onto the craton. These rocks vary from sub-greenschist to amphibolite grade

metamorphism. Since the Lieze Zone is hosted by gneisses, it is possible that the Pogo-style mineralization is more likely to occur in higher grade metamorphic rocks than typically host other gold-quartz lodes.

Lithology: Adams Lake Area

Lower Cambrian.

Unit EBG: Medium to dark green calcareous chlorite schist, fragmental schist and greenstone derived largely from mafic to intermediate volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks; lesser amounts of limestone and dolostone; minor amounts of quartzite, grit and dark grey phyllite;

Unit EBGt: The Tshinakin limestone is a massively bedded limestone unit with occasional interbeds of chloritic phyllite. Colours range from grey to buff on weathering surfaces and from pure white to light grey on freshly broken surface. Bedding is occasionally observable. The primary constituent of this unit is white crystalline limestone, re-mobilized chert lenses and stringers is common. Rare conglomerates were observed within this unit along the lake shore. Evidence of deformation exists on a local scale, and dolomitization of the limestone was observed near a shear zone and near a trench on the Poet Property (516073) along the shore of Adams Lake.

Unit EBGs: Dark to light grey siliceous graphitic phyllite, calcareous phyllite, limestone, calc-silicate, cherty quartzite; minor amounts of green chloritic phyllite and sericite-quartz phyllite

Property Geology:

Glacial overburden covers the area of the Thrust claims and there is scarce rock outcrop except for road cuts and creek gullies. The underlying rocks are Devonian or older carbonate, metavolcanic and related metasediments belonging to the Eagle Bay Formation. Micaceous quartzites, argillites, and phyllites, of the lower Cambrian and/or Hadrynian Spapilem Creek – Deadfall Creek succession underlie the northeastern half of the property. There are several tertiary basalt dykes cross cutting these units.

The Eagle Bay formation has been divided into four units in the Brennen Creek area. The first unit consists of dark to light green, weakly calcareous, well foliated, sometimes massive, chlorite schist and greenschist (EBG). These rocks are believed to be derived from mafic to intermediate volcanic flows, volcani-clastics and related sediments.

White to brown finely crystalline marble, limestone, or dolostone that is believed to be equivalent to the Tshinakin Limestone unit (EBGt). which forms the precipitous cliffs to the south of the claims (White Bluffs) and overlies the volcanic units.

Phyllite (EBGph) is the principal lithology observed on the property. This unit weathers light grey to dark green, is strongly foliated and weakly calcareous. Calcite veins parallel to foliation are common.

Geochemistry:

See appendix 2 regarding ICP values for some rock samples collected in 2007. Loring Lab file # 49870. Locations are noted on the map i.e. (032RK) Early in 2008, pulps from 12 samples as were assay for silver using a nitric acid digestion resulting in elevated silver values. Earlier assaying for Au/Ag using Agua Regia does not do justice to silver values.

GEOFILE PAPERS

Geochemical Exploration Techniques for Plutonic-related Gold Deposits in Southern BC (NTS 82M/4, M5, M6 and 82F/7) Ray Lett and Wayne Jackaman (Geological Fieldwork , Paper 2000-1)

The Lieze Zone on the Pogo property in Alaska was discovered by follow-up of a subdued (35 ppb) stream sediment geochemical gold anomaly, (Robertson , 1998) Similarly, only 15 ppb gold was detected by a regional stream survey in a sediment sample collected from a creek draining the Cam-Gloria mineral occurrence (Minfile 82M.266)

At the time of these discoveries there was limited published information regarding the geology or the application of geochemistry for plutonic-related gold deposits in British Columbia. These deposits may be difficult to find by traditional stream sediment surveys because the gold and associated pathfinder elements such as tin, bismuth, and tungsten are relatively immobile and tend to be erratically

distributed in the sediment. Drainage sediments in British Columbia are also prone to dilution by barren glacial material, (unlike the non-glaciated area in Alaska where the Pogo property is located) and therefore gold anomaly contrast may be more subdued. In general, gold anomaly contrast can be improved using more appropriate sample media such as moss mat sediment or a heavy mineral fraction (Matysek and Day, 1987)

Sampling of Moss Mat material vs, Stream sediments.

Fine textured sediment, typical of material routinely collected during a regional survey was taken. generally from the sandy part of a bar in the stream channel. Live moss containing trapped sediment, collected from the surface of boulders or logs in the active stream above the water level, both were stored in high wet strength Kraft bags. Both types of samples from the same site were then air dried and the -80 ASTM mesh fraction recovered by dis-aggregating the sediment or pounding the moss and then sieving through a stainless steel screen.

Preliminary Results: (by R. Lett, et al)

In the Adams Lk, Baldy Batholith area it was determined that the values for heavy minerals in Moss mats by far exceeded the values in stream sediments from the same site, i.e. The highest gold (1140 ppb) detected in the survey area is in Moss mat sediments from a small stream flowing from the north into the headwaters of Spapilem Creek. Duplicate moss mat samples from this site have 1140 ppb and 159 ppb, respectively, illustrating the potential for high variability of gold in moss sediment. Sediment from Spapilem Creek headwaters stream only has 7 ppb gold by comparison to 114 ppb in the moss mat sediment. A gold concentration of 1080 ppb was found in a moss mat sediment sample near the mouth of the creek over six kilometers downstream from the headwaters. Stream sediment gold levels only reach 18 ppb at this site, By contrast to the high values in Spapilem Creek, 35 ppb gold in the moss sediment from a small stream draining the area around the Cam-Gloria occurrence. No gold was detected in stream sediment. Moss mat sediment from Grizzly Creek draining a larger watershed just north of Cam-Gloria has 25 ppb gold, but the stream sediment has only 5 ppb gold. A previous regional stream sediment survey (RGS) reported by Matysek et al., (1991) found a similar, low level of gold (15 ppb) in the stream sediment from Grizzly Creek.

A moss mat sediment sample from a branch of Newhykulston Creek has 225 ppb

gold and values to 45 ppb could be detected 5 kilometers downstream. Only 5 ppb gold occurs in the stream sediment. However, moss mat and stream sediment have almost identical arsenic levels reaching 15.3 ppm. The headwaters of Newhykulston Creek are underlain by a small granite intrusive and up to 5 ppb gold has been found in till down-ice of the granite (Bobrowsky et al., 1998) A Moss mat sediment from a stream flowing into Gollen Creek (82M/5) has 92 ppb gold . Fisher and Stratton Creeks located to the south have over 20 ppb gold in the moss sediments, but only just detectable gold in the stream sediment.

As a result of the above survey, it was concluded that preliminary results for the Adams Lake area reveal that the gold content of moss mat sediments are much higher than stream sediment collected at the same site. However, gold is highly variable in duplicate moss sediment samples, This pattern of gold enhancement and high variability is consistent with the results of previous geochemical studies where both sample media were compared (Matysek and Day, 1987) Other elements such as tungsten and chromium are also enriched in the moss mat sediment relative to stream sediment, but element variability between field duplicate samples is smaller, In the Kootenay Lake area the highest gold values occurs in stream sediment rather than moss mat sediment.

Silt / Soil / Rock Sampling (Mad Squirrel)

Soil samples were obtained by digging holes with a mattock to a depth of 18-22 centimeters. Where possible, the “B” horizon was sampled and placed in kraft paper bags. A typical colour was a light to medium brown with a few being red-brown. Three or four samples consisted of some clay and till materials, and 12 were from wet, black humus materials some of which was mixed with clay. It is typical that assaying this humus material can result in higher values from those collected from the “B” horizon. However all of these sites returned <5 ppb Au.

Silt samples were collected by digging with a mattock 10-15 cm into the silty gravels of small low energy creeks. Samples were placed in kraft paper bags. During the 2007 program, 101 soils, 73 silt and 42 rock samples were collected from the property.

Silt and soil samples collected were initially assayed for gold with the exception of two being assayed for Au/ag. (A.A.) As these two returned very high values in silver, (86.3 & 129.5 ppm) several pulps from previous samples as above, where assayed for silver also. Almost all returned anomalous values in silver. 19 rock samples were assayed ICP and 23 were assayed for Au only. (AA)

All samples collected were submitted to Loring Laboratories Ltd, Calgary Alberta

Rock Descriptions: (See appendix 6)**Conclusions:**

The area that is the Mad Squirrel Property was partially staked by Berglynn Resources in the second half of the 1980's. Twenty-nine conductive zones were discovered as a result of an airborne electromagnetic survey by Esso (1977) over a portion of what is now the Mad Squirrel Property. Berglynn followed up with a Questor INPUT-EM and magnetic survey (1985) resulting in the discovery of seven of the Imperial Oil conductors. Apparently stream sediments were sampled in the area of these conductors resulting in no values of great interest, except for a silt value of 675 ppb Au where the Birk Fault crosses Haggard Creek.

As a result of the work carried out during the 2007-8 program by the author/operator, several zones of interest were explored as is described below.

Continued exploration planned for the 2009 season will consist of more sampling in the Loring, upper Harvey road area's and the area north and east off the upper and lower East roads.

SPRING ZONE:

Initially, the writer went into the general area to follow up on one RGS silt site in lower Brennen Creek with a value of 4 ppb Au. Sampling further up this creek resulted in two silt values of 70 & 40 ppb Au. Other anomalous gold values (25 to 90 ppb Au) were discovered approximately 500m to the northwest of these sites in an area of springs. These anomalous soil/silt sites suggest a NW/SE trend as does the Birk Cr Fault which is mapped by the BCGS as being 100-150M southerly and more or less parallel to the gold value trend. This area is underlain by quartzites and several float boulders of quartz with pyrite were discovered, none of which when assayed supports the values in the soils.

Further work is planned for the 2008 season to explore the potential of a gold bearing horizon at this location. It's possible the source of these gold values is fault related. The general area has good potential to host mineral deposits. In 2008, nine additional soils were collected in an effort to determine the parameters of the gold in soils and silt zone. All nine samples assayed produced less than 5 ppb Au. It could be that the source could be occupying a splay off the Birk Creek Fault to the south?

Loring Silver / Gold Zone:

This zone was discovered during the 2006 program when values of 35, 145, & 2355 ppb gold were discovered in three silt samples along Bear Road. Follow up silt, soil & rock sampling to the S.E. along 551 road in June and September of 2007 resulted in the discovery of two highly anomalous silver values in the silts of two very narrow low energy run-off streams 43 meters apart. (129.5 & 86.3 ppm Ag) .

Sixteen samples collected along 551 road in a NW/ SE trend for approx: 2 km did not carry anomalous gold values. However, with the discovery of the two anomalous silver bearing silts, it was decided to run the pulps of the remaining 14 samples collected earlier in 2007 along the road to the northwest for silver. Values ranging from 2.4 ppm to 36 ppm silver were acquired. An average of all of these samples is 24 ppm silver. Several float quartz boulders from along the 551 road and in the area of the highest silver values, containing pyrite and/or pyrrhotite were assayed, returning low gold values. One rock near the highest value of 129.5 ppm silver assayed 278 ppb gold. This sample carried abundant pyrrhotite, minor blebs of chalcopyrite, galena and very minor tetrahedrite. There is little outcrop along the 551 road in this area. At the S.E. end of the silver anomaly at a switchback on 551 road, there is an altered (silicified, rusty, limonitic) phyllite. There is abundant visible pyrite and minor galena in this rock. The many empty vugs in this rock suggests much of the sulphides has weathered out. One assayed sample of this rock was not anomalous in gold and was not assayed for silver. This structure has a general north-south trend and is seemingly a continuation of a similar structure/geology approximately two kilometers to the north.

Above the road at the silver discovery zone, there are many springs which is common in the area. Possibly the gold, silver mineralization is associated with a major fault running through the area? A very small grid was established both up and down slope of the two initial silver anomalous silts. All samples except one were from black organic materials and assays show only background silver values (0.5 – 1.4 ppm) This outcome is a bit of a mystery at this time, unless the source is very close upslope and the grid sampling was too broad? Follow-up sampling, prospecting and possibly some method of geophysics will be a part of the 2008 program in this zone.

During the 2008 program of soils & stream sediment sampling was carried out above (north) of the Bear and 551 roads above in a an effort to determine the source if the encouraging values obtained during the 2007 program. All samples

assayed resulted in poor silver value. It seems the step out program of sampling was too far above the initial anomalous values.

Lynx Zone:

As Berglynn Res. had come up with some scattered but interesting gold values in this zone, several soils and rock were collected in an effort to relocate some of the Berglynn sites. No anomalous gold values were acquired from the 2007 program in this area. While writing this report and studying the data collected during the 2007 program, there's a reasonable chance that the 2007 program could very well have missed a gold bearing vein system in this zone. Also as the grid lines established by Berglynn were by chain & compass, the sample site locations as mapped could be erroneous. Follow up soil sampling in this area in 2008 resulted in all values being less than 5 ppb Au except one that was 16 ppb. This sample could be on the Birk Creek Fault? A sample 80M south of the above and collected in 2007 along Lynx Road and again possibly on the Fault assayed 18 ppb Au.

The Birk Creek Fault crosses through this zone, and three of several soils collected in this area carry sub-anomalous gold values (16, 18 & 28 ppb) both are in very close proximity to the Birk Creek Fault as mapped by the BCGS. The total distance between the 16 and 28 ppb Au is over 2 km. Both soils and rock fragments at both locations are altered ochre / red. One fairly fresh float rock near the 28 ppb Au site and carrying abundant pyrrhotite did not assay gold.

It has become apparent that there are anomalous gold values across the entire property related to the Birk Creek Fault.

Further sampling of rock, silts and soils in close proximity to the Birk Creek Fault will be carried out during the 2008 program. In the various Berglynn reports, a reference was made several times to gold related to the Birk Creek Fault.

Gold Road Zone

Berglynn Resources had acquired a few soil samples anomalous in Au, mostly south of Gold Rd. A minor program of silt / soils was carried out in an effort to relocate something of their assay values, but none were discovered to date. Just west of the meadow on Gold Road quartz float with abundant pyrite was dug out of road bed and assayed. Results were less than 5 ppb Au. This Claim was dropped.

Silver Road Zone

This zone is accessed via Harvey Road off Spapilem Road. The area was staked later in 2007 assuming there might be an extension of the Loring Silver zone in this southeast direction. Soils and sediments assayed from various areas sampled across what was deemed to be the projected strike of the Loring Silver zone produced poor values in silver. When the values for the 2008 program were plotted it became apparent that the zone of interest has been faulted to the south. This is evidenced by the anomalous silver values along 551 road dropping off on the east side of a fault at the switchback just east of the discovery zone (camp location). Based on Qtz veins with galena and silver values along the upper Harvey road, this offset could be up to 300 meters. Silver values from two galena/pyrite bearing quartz vein materials separated by 80 meters returned values of 317.2 ppm (9.06 oz. ag) and 232.8 ppm (6.65 oz.ag). The full widths of these vein systems is not known at this time. A follow up on the above will be carried out during the 2009 season. At the north end of the upper Harvey road there is much outcrop of volcanics and quarts stringers/veins/pyrite.

References:

Preto, 1981: Barriere Lake - Adams Plateau area(82M.04 and 92P.1E , British Columbia Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Fieldwork, Paper 81-1. pp. 15-23.

Preto, McLaren, Schiarizza 1980: Barriere Lakes-Adams Plateau area, 82L/13E, 82M/4-5W, 92P/1E, 8E, British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources, Geological fieldwork, 1979, paper 80-1, pp 28-36.

Baldy Batholith Area Occurrences:

Cathro, M. Lefebure, D.

Geological Field Work. 1999, paper 2000-1

Plutonic Related Gold-Quartz Veins in Southern B.C.

Logan, J.M. Geological Fieldwork 1999, paper 2000-1

Geochemical Exploration Techniques for Plutonic-related Gold Deposits in Southern B.C. (NTS. 82M/4. M5, M6 and 82M/7

Lett,R. Jackaman, W. Geological Fieldwork 1999, paper 2000-1

Berglynn Resources Ltd. AR: 15,431 17,239 18,321, 18,687.

Cleve Lowry

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Cleve", is centered below the name. The signature is written in black ink on a light-colored background.

APPENDIX

1

Statement of Qualifications

Statement Of Qualifications

Cleveland S Lowry

**305-316-2 Ave N.E,
Calgary Alberta
T2E 0E4**

I am a qualified prospector recognized by the British Columbia Ministry of Mines, Energy, and Petroleum Resources.

I have been engaged in prospecting for minerals since approx 1969, completed the prospectors course at Selkirk College, Castlegar B.C. 1977.

Since 1975, I have been the recipient of the Prospectors Assistance Program for the years 1975, 1986, 1987, 1988, 2000, 2001.

I also own the following equipment:

Crone VLF-EM, self potential, cobra rock drill, pack sack diamond drill, Garmin 3 and CX GPS units, laptop computer.

Have had one property optioned in the late 1970's by a junior company and later Chevron Minerals.

I have been self employed in the building construction business for over 40 years and was involved in the development of many instant towns in BC, such as Port Alice & Gold River on Vancouver Island, and Elkford, Sparwood, Houston, Stewart on the BC mainland, and phase one at Faro Yukon

**Cleve Lowry
116095**

APPENDIX 2

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Mad Squirrel Property (Thrust Claims)

2007

Note

**All samples prefixed with a “T”
are relative to this report**



Loring Laboratories Ltd.

629 Beaverdam Road N.E.,
Calgary Alberta T2K 4W7
Tel: 274-2777 Fax: 275-0541
loringlabs@telus.net


TO: CLEVE LOWRY
1740 - 66th Avenue SE
Calgary, Alberta
T2C 1T3

File No : 50945
Date : Aug. 22, 2008
Samples : Soil

Certificate of Assay

Sample No.	Gold ppb
"Assay Analysis"	
T.08/34	<5
T.08/35	<5
T.08/36	16
T.08/37	<5
T.08/38	<5
T.08/39	14
T.08/40	<5
T.08/41	9
T.08/42	<5
T.08/43	<5
T.08/44	<5
T.08/45	6
T.08/46	<5
T.08/47	<5
T.08/48	<5
T.08/49	<5
T.08/50	<5
T.08/51	<5
T.08/52	<5
T.08/53	<5
T.08/54	<5
T.08/55	<5
T.08/56	<5
T.08/56 A	<5
T.08/57	<5
T.08/58	<5
T.08/59	<5

Pa 1 I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above results are those assays made by me upon the herein described samples:


Assayer

Rejects and pulps are retained for one month unless specific arrangements are made in advance.



Loring Laboratories Ltd.

629 Beaverdam Road N.E.,
Calgary Alberta T2K 4W7
Tel: 274-2777 Fax: 275-0541
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TO: CLEVE LOWRY
1740 - 66th Avenue SE
Calgary, Alberta
T2C 1T3

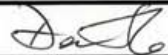
File No : 5 0 9 4 5
Date : Aug. 22, 2008
Samples : Soil

Certificate of Assay

Sample No.	Gold ppb
"Assay Analysis"	
T.08/60	<5
T.08/61	<5
T.08/62	<5
T.08/63	<5
T.08/64	<5
T.08/65	<5
T.08/66	<5
T.08/67	<5
T.08/68	<5
T.08/69	<5
T.08/70	<5
T.08/71	<5
T.08/72	<5
T.08/73	<5
T.08/74	<5
T.08/75	<5
T.08/76	<5
T.08/77	<5
T.08/78	<5
T.08/79	<5
T.08/80	<5
T.08/81	<5
T.08/82	<5
T.08/83	<5
T.08/84	<5
T.08/85	<5
T.08/86	<5

Pg 2

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above results are those assays made by me upon the herein described samples:


Assayer

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629 Beaverdam Road N.E.,
Calgary Alberta T2K 4W7
Tel: 274-2777 Fax: 275-0541
loringlabs@telus.net

TO: CLEVE LOWRY
1740 - 66th Avenue SE
Calgary, Alberta
T2C 1T3

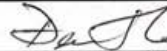
File No : 5 0 9 4 5
Date : Aug. 22, 2008
Samples : Soil

Certificate of Assay

Sample No.	Gold ppb
"Assay Analysis"	
T.08/87	<5
T.08/88	<5
T.08/89	<5
T.08/100	<5
T.08/101	<5
T.08/102	<5
T.08/103	<5
T.08/52.5	<5
T.08/53.5	<5
T.08/54.5	<5
T.08/55.5	<5
T.08/56.5	<5

Pg 3

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above results are those assays
made by me upon the herein described samples:


Assayer

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Loring Laboratories Ltd.

629 Beaverdam Road N.E.,
Calgary Alberta T2K 4W7
Tel: 274-2777 Fax: 275-0541
loringlabs@telus.net

TO: Mr. Cleve Lowry
305,316-2nd Ave NE
Calgary Alberta
T2E 0E4

File No : 5 0 9 4 6
Date : July,21/2008
Samples : SOIL

Certificate of Assay

Sample No.	Ag ppm
<u>"Geochem Analysis"</u>	
T.08/01	2.4
T.08/02	1.7
T.08/03	1.5
T.08/04	0.9
T.08/05	1.5
T.08/06	1.1
T.08/07	0.8
T.08/08	1.9
T.08/09	1.2
T.08/10	<0.5
T.08/11	0.9
T.08/12	0.6
T.08/13	0.5
T.08/14	0.6
T.08/15	0.5
T.08/16	<0.5
T.08/17	0.7
T.08/18	0.9
T.08/19	<0.5
T.08/20	<0.5
T.08/21	<0.5
T.08/22	0.5
T.08/23	0.7
T.08/24	0.5
T.08/25	<0.5

Silver analyzed using 0.5gram, Nitric Acid digestion with AA finsh.

Rejects and pulps are retained for one month unless specific arrangements are made in advance.



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TO: Mr. Cleve Lowry
305,316-2nd Ave NE
Calgary Alberta
T2E 0E4

File No : 5 0 9 4 6
Date : July,21/2008
Samples : SOIL

Certificate of Assay

Sample No.	Ag ppm
"Geochem Analysis"	
T.08/26	<0.5
T.08/27	0.7
T.08/28	0.5
T.08/29	<0.5
T.08/30	0.6
T.08/31	0.6
T.08/32	0.7
T.08/01.S	1.3
T.08/02.S	0.5
T.08/03.S	0.9
T.08/04.S	<0.5
T.08/04.SA	<0.5
T.08/05.S	0.6
T.08/06.S	0.7
T.08/07.S	0.5
T.08/08.S	0.6
T.08/09.S	0.6
T.08/10.S	<0.5
T.08/11.S	1.6
T.08/12.S	<0.5
T.08/13.S	<0.5
T.08/14.S	<0.5
T.08/15.S	1.2
T.08/15.SA	0.7
T.08/16.S	<0.5

Silver analyzed using 0.5gram, Nitric Acid digestion with AA finsh.

Rejects and pulps are retained for one month unless specific arrangements are made in advance.



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TO: Mr. Cleve Lowry
305,316-2nd Ave NE
Calgary Alberta
T2E 0E4

File No : 5 0 9 4 6
Date : July,21/2008
Samples : SOIL

Certificate of Assay

Sample No.	Ag ppm
<u>"Geochem Analysis"</u>	
T.08/17.S	0.5
T.08/18.S	0.6
T.08/19.S	0.7
T.08/20.S	<0.5
T.08/21.S	0.5
T.08/22.S	<0.5
T.08/23.S	<0.5
T.08/24.S	<0.5
T.08/25.S	0.9
T.08/26.S	0.5
T.08/27.S	1.5
T.08/28.S	0.8
T.08/29.S	0.7
T.08/30.S	1.3
T.08/31.S	<0.5
T.08/32.S	0.6
T.08/33.S	0.8
T.08/34.S	1.6
T.08/35.S	1.8
T.08/36.S	0.6
T.08/37.S	<0.5
T.08/38.S	<0.5
T.08/39.S	<0.5
T.08/41.S	<0.5
T.08/42.S	1.1

Silver analyzed using 0.5gram, Nitric Acid digestion with AA finsh.

Rejects and pulps are retained for one month unless specific arrangements are made in advance.



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Calgary Alberta T2K 4W7
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TO: Mr. Cleve Lowry
305,316-2nd Ave NE
Calgary Alberta
T2E 0E4

File No : 5 0 9 4 6
Date : July,21/2008
Samples : SOIL

Certificate of Assay

Sample No.	Ag ppm
<u>"Geochem Analysis"</u>	
T.08/43.S	<0.5
T.08/44.S	0.6
T.08/45.S	<0.5
T.08/46.S	<0.5
T.08/47.S	0.5
T.08/48.S	<0.5
T.08/49.S	<0.5
T.08/50.S	<0.5
T.08/51.S	<0.5
PannerA	<0.5
Off endA	1.1
Low.E.RdA	<0.5
T.08/Ref#1	0.5
T.08/Ref#2	1.1
T.08/01check	2.4
T.08/05.S check	0.6
T.08/42.S check	1.1
blank	<0.5

Silver analyzed using 0.5gram, Nitric Acid digestion with AA finsh.



Rejects and pulps are retained for one month unless specific arrangements are made in advance.



Loring Laboratories Ltd.

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TO: Mr. Cleve Lowry
305,316-2nd Ave NE
Calgary Alberta
T2E 0E4

File No : 5 0 9 4 7
Date : Aug . 21/2008
Samples : ROCK

Certificate of Assay

Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppm
<u>"Assay Analysis"</u>		
T.08/12 RK	23	17.2
T.08/19 RK	19	0.5
T.08/100 RK	13	25.4
T.08/160 RK	93	0.5
T.08/184 RK	29	317.2
T.08/184 RK A	58	232.8
T.08/207 RK	<5	2.4

Silver analyzed using 0.5gram, Nitric Acid digestion with AA finsh.

Rejects and pulps are retained for one month unless specific arrangements are made in advance.

To : MR. CLEVE LOWRY
305, 316 - 2nd Avenue N.E.
Calgary, Alberta
T2E 0E4



File No : 49870-1
Date : March 20, 2008
Samples : Pulp
Project :
P.O.#

Certificate of Assay
Loring Laboratories Ltd.

629 Beaverdam Road, NE Calgary Alberta T2K 4W7
Tel: (403)274-2777 Fax: (403)275-0541

Sample No.	Ag ppm
"Geochemical Analysis"	
031S	1.6
032S	3.1
035S	1.9
054S	3.8
055S	1.8
056S	1.9
057S	1.2
058S	3.0
059S	1.0
060S	2.3
061S	2.7
045	2.5

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above results are those assays
made by me upon the herein described samples :


Assayer

Rejects and pulps are retained for one month unless specific arrangements are made in advance.



Loring Laboratories Ltd.

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 Calgary Alberta T2K 4W7
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 loringlabs@telus.net

TO: CLEVE LOWRY
 1740 - 66th Ave SE
 Calgary, AB
 T2C 1T3

FILE: 4 9 8 7 0 - 1

DATE: Jan 18, 2008

30 ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

Sample No.	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Au ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
T.07																														
003S	264	<1	23	<1	<1	22	<1	0.06	<1	9	28	66	0.66	0.11	10	0.30	300	2	<0.01	20	0.02	16	<1	4	<1	0.02	<1	9	<1	47
004S	173	<1	15	<1	<1	26	<1	0.06	<1	9	25	34	0.70	0.09	10	0.31	867	2	<0.01	16	0.01	13	<1	3	<1	0.02	<1	8	<1	43
007S	38	<1	6	<1	<1	25	<1	0.06	<1	5	28	16	0.65	0.11	10	0.28	832	<1	<0.01	13	0.02	11	<1	4	<1	0.02	<1	6	<1	42
010S	9	1	4	<1	<1	38	<1	0.16	<1	9	83	23	0.80	0.08	11	0.57	2362	<1	<0.01	27	0.02	22	<1	11	<1	0.03	<1	11	<1	52
003S chk	240	<1	21	<1	<1	23	<1	0.06	<1	9	29	61	0.73	0.11	11	0.29	296	<1	<0.01	19	0.01	14	<1	4	<1	0.02	<1	7	<1	37
blk	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<1	2	<1	<0.01	<0.01	<1	<0.01	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.01	<1	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<1	<1	<1

0.500 Gram sample is digested with Aqua Regia at 95 C for one hour and bulked to 10 ml with distilled water.
 Partial dissolution for Al, B, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Na, P, Sr, Ti, and W.

Certified by: *[Signature]*

APPENDIX 3

Geochemical Specifications

Chemist

David Ko

**Loring Laboratories Ltd
629 Beaverdam Road N.E.
Calgary Alberta T2K 4W7
Tel: 403-274-2777
Fax: 403-275-0541**

Loring Laboratories Ltd.

629 Beaverdam Road N.E.,
Calgary Alberta T2K 4W7
Tel: 274-2777 Fax: 275-0541

SAMPLE PREPARATION - SOILS

- SAMPLES ARE DRIED OVERNIGHT OR LONGER IF REQUIRED IN DRIERS @ 80C.
- DRIED SAMPLES ARE THEN SCREENED THROUGH AN "80 MESH" SIEVE.
- ALL MINUS "80 MESH" MATERIAL IS MIXED AND PLACED INTO "ZIP-LOCK" BAGS READY FOR ANALYSIS AND SUBSEQUENT SAMPLE STORAGE.

SAMPLE PREPARATION - SILTS AND SEDIMENTS

- SAMPLES ARE DRIED OVERNIGHT OR LONGER IF REQUIRED IN DRIERS @ 80C.
- DRIED SAMPLES ARE PULVERIZED TO -150 MESH.
- ALL PULVERIZED MATERIAL IS MIXED AND PLACED INTO "ZIP-LOCK" BAGS READY FOR ANALYSIS AND SUBSEQUENT SAMPLE STORAGE.

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

629 Beaverdam Road N.E.
Calgary, Alberta
T2K 4W7

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Rock/Drill Core 4-5 kg samples

Entire sample is crushed to 2 mm using primary jaw and secondary cone crushing. Sample is then completely homogenized and a split of 250 to 350 grams is taken and pulverized using a TM ring and puck pulverizer to 95% -150 mesh. The pulp is then rolled 100 times to ensure complete homogenization, placed in sample bag and ready for analysis.

Loring Laboratories Ltd.

629 Beaverdam Road, NE Calgary Alberta

Tel: (403)274-2777 Fax: (403)275-0541

METALS ANALYSIS on A.A.

- 1 WEIGH **0.5000 grams** OF SAMPLE, AND TRANSFER TO A 150ml. BEAKER.
- 2 WET SAMPLE WITH DISTILLED WATER, ADD **10ml HCl, 10ml HNO₃, AND 5ml HClO₄.**
- 3 BOIL ON HOT PLATE TO PERCHLORIC ACID FUMES.
- 4 REMOVE FROM HOT PLATE AND ALLOW TO COOL.
- 5 ADD **10ml HCL**, AND BRING TO A BOIL.
- 6 FILTER SOLUTION THROUGH A **#2 FILTER PAPER** INTO A **200ml VOLUMETRICFLASK**
- 7 LET SAMPLE COOL, BULK TO 200ml, AND SHAKE.
- 8 SUBMIT SAMPLE TO A.A. ROOM FOR ANALYSIS OF REQUIRED ELEMENTS.



LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

E-mail: loringll@cadvision.com

629 Beaverdam Rd. N.E.
Calgary, Alberta T2K 4W7

Tel: (403) 274-2777

Fax: (403) 275-0541

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SOILS, SEDIMENTS AND SILTS

FOR: COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, NICKEL, SILVER AND COBALT

SAMPLE DISSOLUTION

- 1/2 gram samples are weighed and transferred to test tubes
- One ml water added, then three mls hydrochloric (concentrated), one ml nitric acid (concentrated) are added.
- Test tubes are then placed into hot water bath 100°C and digested for three hours with occasional shaking to ensure complete digestion.
- Test tubes are removed from water bath and allowed to cool
- All samples are then allowed to settle until clear
- The clear solutions are then aspirated through the atomic absorption spectrophotometer with appropriate standards to obtain the metal content

DETECTION LIMITS AND PRECISION

ELEMENT	DETECTION LIMIT	PRECISION AT 100 PPM LEVEL
Copper	1 ppm	+ 2 ppm
Lead	2 ppm	+ 4 ppm
Zinc	1 ppm	+ 2 ppm
Nickel	1 ppm	+ 2 ppm
Silver	0.2 ppm	+ 1 ppm
Cobalt	1 ppm	+ 4 ppm

**LOHING LABORATORIES LTD.
629 BEAVER DAM RD. N.E.
CALGARY, ALBERTA
T2K 4W7**

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS FOR GOLD AND PGM'S

- 1) A 30-gram sample is placed into a fire assay crucible with the appropriate amount of fluxes and flour and mixed.
- 2) A 1 ml aliquot of silver nitrate is added to each crucible and the blank.
- 3) Crucibles are fused in the assay furnace for 45 minutes.
- 4) Fused samples are poured into conical molds, cooled, and the lead buttons are collected.
- 5) Buttons are cupelled in furnace to remove the lead leaving a silver bead containing Au and PGM's.
- 6) Silver beads are placed in test tubes and dissolved in aqua-regia.
- 7) Solutions are brought to appropriate volume and mixed.
- 8) If samples are to be analyzed just for gold they are analyzed by A.A.
- 9) If samples are to be analyzed for Au and/or PGM's, they are analyzed by ICP.
- 10) Results are reported in ppb's.

Loring Laboratories Ltd.

629 Beaverdam Road N.E.,
Calgary Alberta T2K 4W7
Tel: 274-2777 Fax: 275-0541

30 ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

- 1.) 0.5 GRAM SAMPLE IS WEIGHED INTO A TEST TUBE.
- 2.) 2ml. Of 1:1 HNO₃ : WATER MIXTURE, AND 3ml. HCl ARE ADDED TO TEST TUBES.
- 3.) SAMPLES ARE HEATED AT 95C FOR 1 HOURS IN ALUMINUM DIGESTION BLOCKS.
- 4.) SAMPLES ARE COOLED AND 5ml. OF DISTILLED WATER IS ADDED TO ADJUST VOLUMES TO 10ml.
- 5.) SAMPLES ARE MIXED ON VORTEX MIXER AND ALLOWED TO SETTLE
- 6.) ICP IS TURNED ON AND ALLOWED TO WARM UP FOR 15 MINUTES BEFORE STANDARDIZATION AND ANALYSIS
- 7.) SAMPLES ARE TRANSFERED TO AUTO SAMPLER TUBES AND PLACED IN RACKS
- 8.) SAMPLES, CHECKS, AND STANDARD REFERENCE SAMPLES ARE ANALYZED BY ICP FOR 30 ELEMENT PACKAGE.
- 9.) FINAL ANALYSIS IS CHECKED TO ENSURE ALL QA/QC CONTROLS ARE MET, AND REPORT IS GENERATED FOR CLIENT.

APPENDIX 4

**Mad Squirrel Property
2007**

Cost Statement & assay unit costs

**Assay
Unit Costs
2006**

Rock Preparation: \$ 5.95 per.

Soil Preparation: \$ 1.75 per.

Au Analysis FA/AA. \$11.25 per.

30 element ICP. \$ 15.00 per.

30 element ICP. \$10.00 per (prior to Nov, 2006)

Total costs per sample:

Soils/Silts.

Au: @ \$13.00 + 6% GST = \$13.78 ea. (FA/AA)

Ag: @ 4.75 + 6 % GST = \$ 5.04 ea.

Ag & Cu: geochem. @ \$ 6.25

Rock:

Au: @ 13.00 + 6% GST = \$ 18.23 (FA/AA)

30 element ICP: Soils / Silt. (As of Nov 2006.) 16.75. + GST = \$ 17.76

**Assessment Work Costs
2008
Mad Squirrel Property
508098, 529939, 547603, 508097
545794, 572677, 516073, 508371,
547939, 563083, 566749**

Event #: 4238229

Days in the Field: June 8-20, 2008

Total hrs 2007 program.....125.5 hrs @ 30 = \$ 3765.00

Camp15 days @ 60 = \$ 900.00

Assay Costs:= \$ 1962.19

Misc Supplies.....= \$ 25.00

Technical report:.....= \$ 325.00

Vehicle:.....20% of \$6878.02= \$ 1395.43

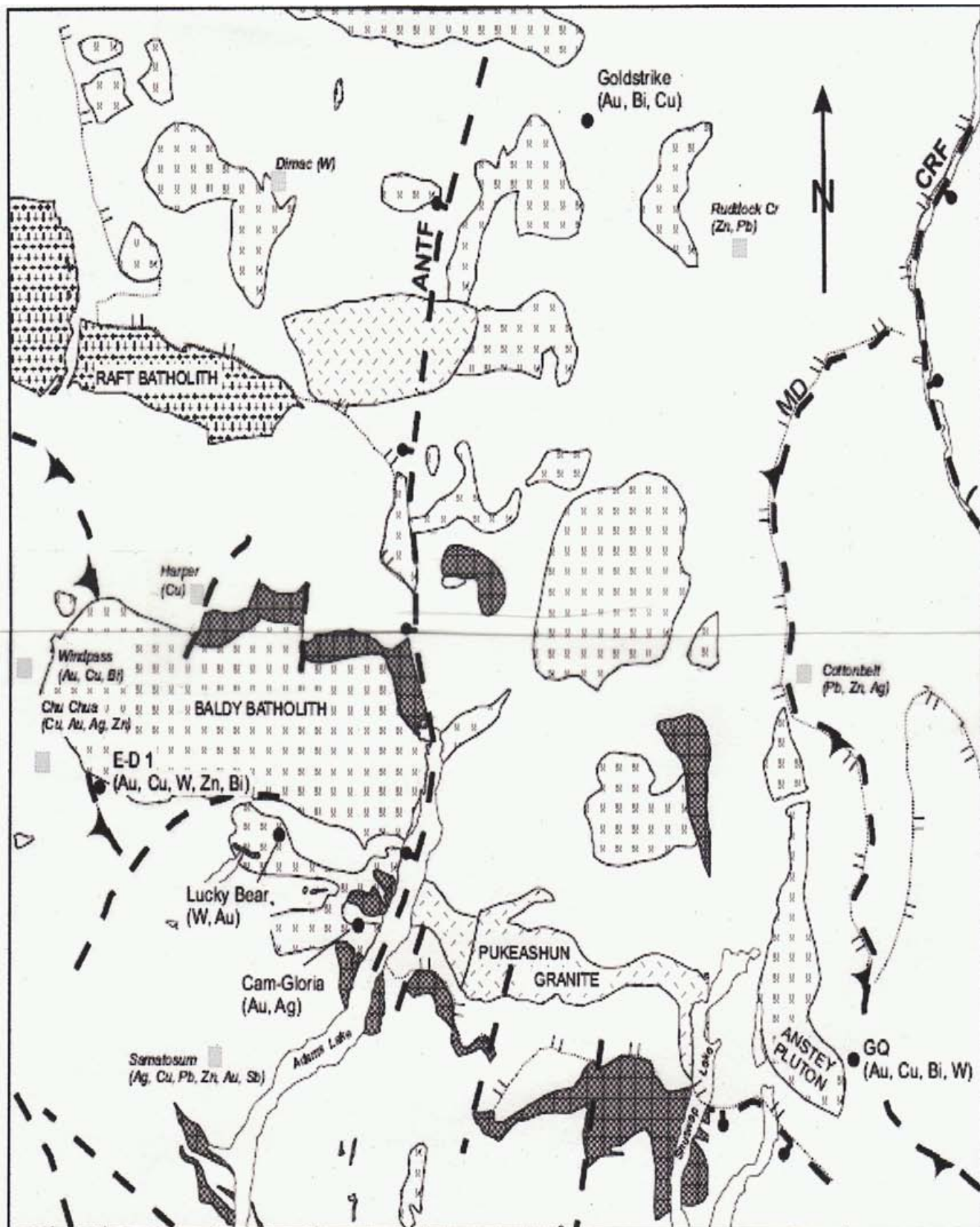
Total expenditures on property:.....= \$ 8,372.62

Cleve Lowry

116095

APPENDIX 5

Geological / Structural Models

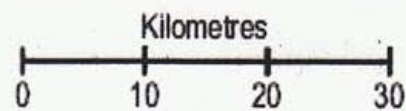


Intrusive Rocks

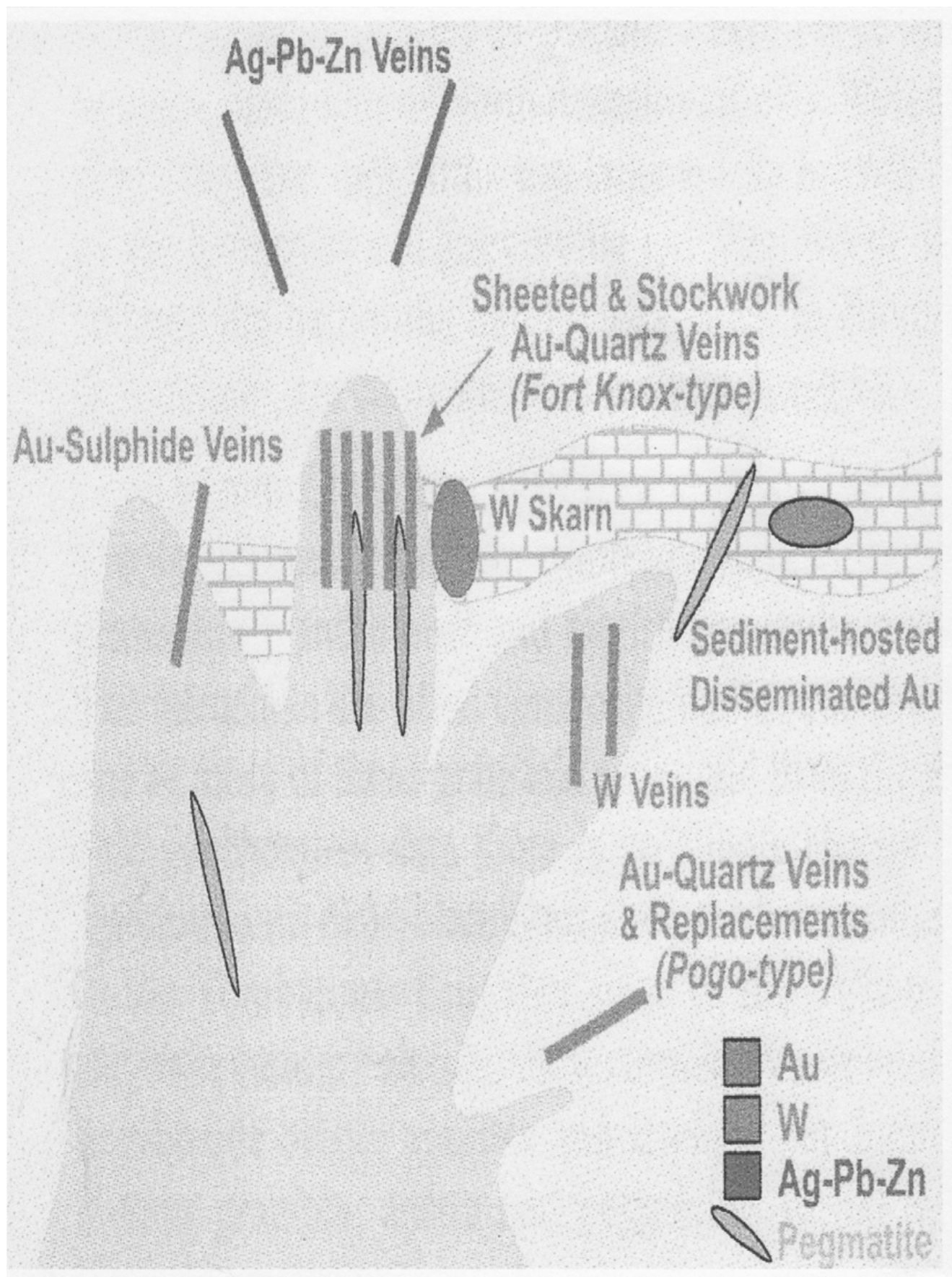
- Tertiary
- Mid-Cretaceous
- Jurassic
- Devono-Mississippian

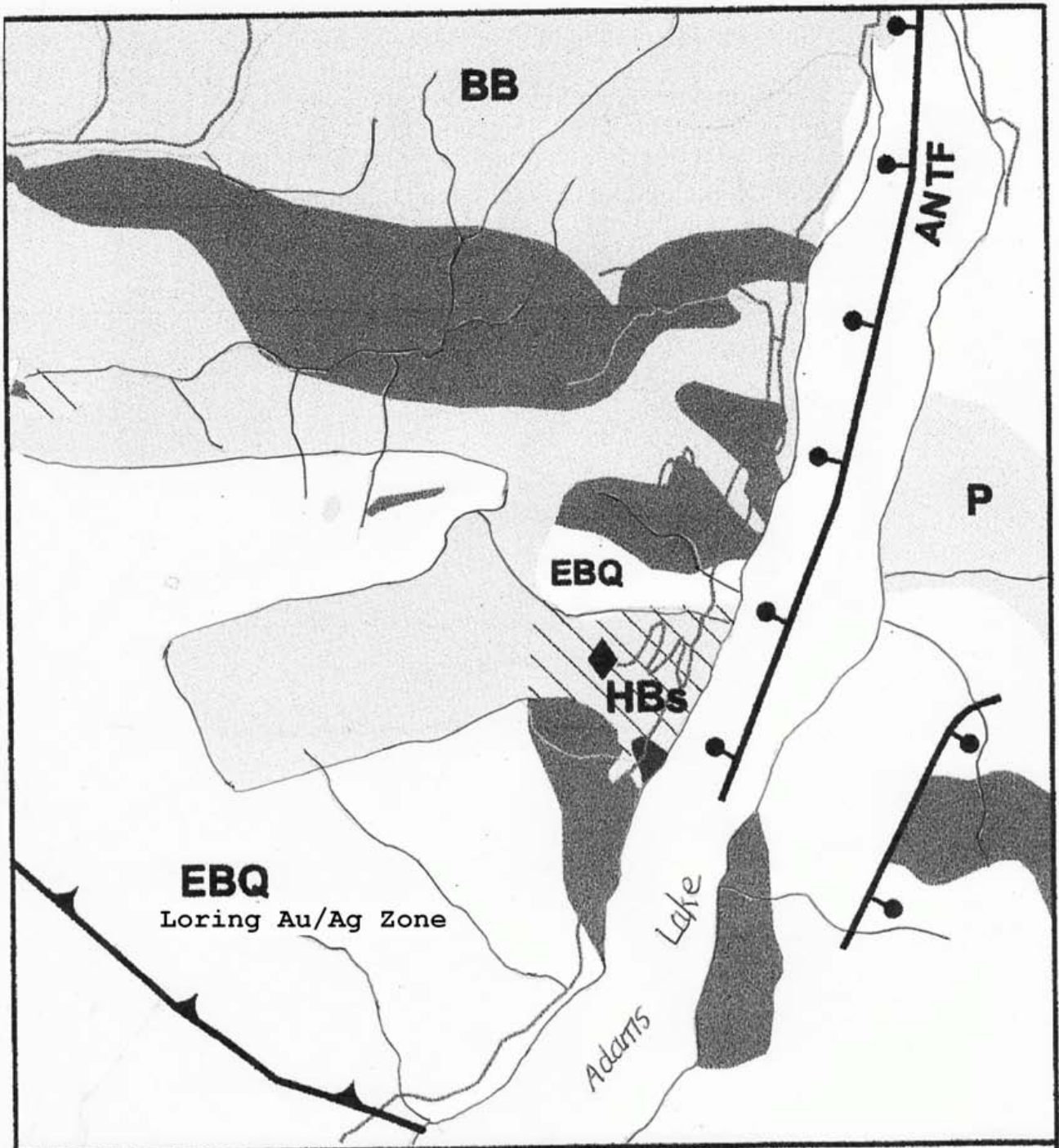
Tertiary Faults

- extensional
- Mesozoic + Younger Faults**
- thrust
- other
- Sillimanite isograd






- New Intrusion-related Au, Bi and W showings
- Other deposits





Intrusive Rocks

-  Tertiary
-  Cretaceous
-  Paleozoic



Cam-Gloria

EBQ

Neoproterozoic micaceous quartzites



roads

APPENDIX 6

Sample Tracking Spreadsheet

Mad Squirrel Property

2008

Descriptions

Soils

Sample #	Description	UTM CO-ORDINATE	ASSAY VALUES
T.08/01	red/ochre	Wpt 126.0313724/5675475	Ag.2.4 ppm
T.08/02	Rich red brn	Wpt 127.0313785/5775435	Ag.1.7 ppm
T.08/03	red/brn	Wpt. 128.0313704/5675484	Ag.1.5 ppm
T.08/04	red/brn	Wpt 129.0313690/5675487	Ag.0.9 ppm
T.08/05	Med. Brn	Wpt 130. 0313717.5675518	Ag.1.5 ppm
T.08/06	red/brn	Wpt.131. 0313718/5675545	Ag.1.1 ppm
T.08/07	Med. Brn	Wpt.132. 0313725/5675491	Ag.0.8 ppm
T.08/08	red/brn	Wpt.136. 0312530/5675891	Ag.1.9 ppm
T.08/09	red/brn	Wpt #?. 0312182/5676277	Ag.1.2 ppm
T.08/10	red.brn	Wpt.137.0312237/5676325	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/11	red/brn	Wpt. 138.-312083/5676427	Ag.0.9 ppm
T.08/12	red.brn	Wpt.? Hairpin Road	Ag.0.6 ppm
T.08/13	red.brn	Wpt 140. 0311562/5676717	Ag.0.5 ppm
T.08/14	red.brn	Wpt.141.0310598/5676662	Ag.0.6 ppm
T.08/15	rich.M.B.	Wpt. 142.0314033/5675228	Ag.0.5 ppm
T.08/16	red.M.B	Wpt. 143..0314022/5674196	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/17	red.brn	Wpt. 144.0314005/5675755	Ag.0.7 ppm
T.08/18	Dark Blk organics	Wpt. 143.0314026/5675296	Ag.0.9 ppm
T.08/19	M.B.	Wpt. 145.0314039/5675310	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/20	Clay, wet area	Wpt. 146. 0314057/5675333	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/21	red.brn. Seepage	Wpt. 147. 0313956/5675344	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/22	L.red.brn	Wpt. 148. 0313953/5675372	Ag.0.5 ppm
T.08/23	L.Brn. Very wet	Wpt. 149. 0313953/5674402	Ag.0.7 ppm
T.08/24	Rich med brn.	Wpt. 150. 0313937/5675300	Ag.0.5 ppm
T.08/25	red.brn	Wpt. 151. 0313927/5675273	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/26	Rich. brn	Wpt. 152. 0313917/5674249	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/27	Red	Wpt. 153. 0313903/5675220	Ag.0.7 ppm
T.08/28	Med brn	Wpt. 154. 0313877/5675201	Ag.0.5 ppm
T.08/29	Rich. med.brn	Wpt. 155. 0313849/5675338	Ag .<0.5 ppm
T.08/30	Med. red.brn	Wpt. 156. 0313835/5675310	Ag.0.6 ppm
T.08/31	med.brn	Wpt. 157. 0313811/5674262	Ag.0.6 ppm
T.08/32	Red.	Wpt. 159. 0314176/5676433	Ag.0.7 ppm
T.08/33	med.brn	Wpt. 160. 0312326/5673023	Ag.0.8 ppm
T.08/34	med.brn	Wpt. 161. 0312342/5673057	Au.<5 ppb
T.08/35	red.brn	Wpt. 162. 0312328/5673078	Au.<5 ppb
T.08/36	med.brn clay/wet	Wpt. 163. 0312321/5673117	Au.16 ppb
T.08/37	Sandy gravel	Wpt. 164. 0312299/5673104	Au.<5 ppb
T.08/38	med.brn.	Wpt. 165. 0312273/5673117	Au.<5 ppb
T.08/39	L.brn	Wpt. 166. 0312253/5673137	Au.14 ppb
T.08/40	L.brn. (small gully)	Wpt. 167. 0312236/5673101	Au.<5 ppb
T.08/41	Rich. med.brn.	Wpt. 168. 0312228/5673080	Au.9 ppb
T.08/42	Med brn	Wpt. 169. 0312210/5673029	Au.<5 ppb
T.08/43	L.brn.	Wpt. 170. 0312437/5673004	Au.<5 ppb
T.08/44	Med. Brn	Wpt. 171. 0312437/5673017	Au.<5 ppb
T.08/45	med.red.brn	Wpt. 172. 0312440/5673013	Au.6 ppb
T.08/46	L.brn	Wpt. 173. 0312432/5672985	Au.<5 ppb
T.08/47	med.brn.	Wpt. 174. 0312427/5672997	Au.<5 ppb

T.08/48	rich.med.bm.	Wpt. 175. 0312480/5672984	Au.<5 ppb
T.08/49	Sandy red.bm.	Wpt. 176. 0312488/5672979	Au.<5 ppb
T.08/50	Rich bm.	Wpt. 177. 0312484/5673006	\Au.<5 ppb
T.08/51	Med. Bm.	Wpt. 178. 0312482/5672972	Au.<5 ppb
T.08/52	rich.med.bm.	Wpt. 179. 0312480/5672966	Au.<5
T.08/53	med.bm	Wpt. 180. 0311417/5672472	Au.<5
T.08/54	Med. Bm.	Wpt. 181. 0311414/5672509	Au.<5
T.08/55	Med. Bm.	Wpt. 182. 0311389/5672523	Au.<5
T.08/56	Med. Bm	Wpt. 183. 0311434/5672510	Au.<5
T.08/56A	Red	Wpt. 184. 0313962/5674500	Au.<5
T.08/57	Rich. Med. Bm.	Wpt. 185. 0314879/5674827	Au.<5
T.08/58	red/gray on top	Wpt. 186. 0311720/5673837	Au.<5
T.08/59	rich.red.bm.	Wpt. 187. 0311706/5673810	Au.<5
T.08/60	rich.med.bm.	Wpt. 188. 0311738/5673832	Au.<5
T.08/61	med.bm	Wpt. 189. 0311759/5673864	Au.<5
T.08/62	med.bm	Wpt. 190. 0311680/5673881	Au.<5
T.08/63	med.bm	Wpt. 191. 0311656/5673889	Au.<5
T.08/64	Clayey	Wpt. 192. 0311678/5673916	Au.<5
T.08/65	rich.med.bm.	Wpt. 193. 0313617/5672182	Au.<5
T.08/66	Med.bm.	Wpt. 194. 0313648/5672172	Au.<5
T.08/67	med.bm.	Wpt. 195. 0313533/5672159	Au.<5
T.08.68	rich.med,bm	Wpt. 196. 0313811/5672098	Au.<5
T.08/69	med.bm.	Wpt. 197. 0313820/5672112	Au.<5
T.08/70	Sandy/gravel	Wpt. 198. 0313826/5672131	Au.<5
T.08/71	rich.med.bm.	Wpt. 199. 0313833/5672139	Au.<5
T.08/72	med.bm.	Wpt. 200. 0313844/5672151	Au.<5
T.08/73	med.bm/ gravel	Wpt. 201. 0313842/5672100	Au.<5
T.08/74	clay/gravel	Wpt. 202. 0313919/5672135	Au.<5
T.08/75	red.med.bm	Wpt. 203. 0313937/5672148	Au.<5
T.08/76	rich.med.bm.	Wpt. 207. 0309771/5674519	Au.<5
T.08/77	med.bm.	Wpt. 208. 0309779/5674497	Au.<5
T.08/78	rich.med.bm.	Wpt. 209. 0309753/5674535	Au.<5
T.08/79	Gravel	Wpt. 210. 0309681/5674571	Au.<5
T.08/80	rich.med.bm/gravel	Wpt. 211. 0309596/5674570	Au.<5
T.08/81	red.bm.some gray	Wpt. 212. 0309578/5674570	Au.<5
T.08/82	rich.med.bm.	Wpt. 213. 0310845/5675198	Au.<5
T.08/83	rich.med,bm	Wpt. 214. 0310865/5675160	Au.<5
T.08/84	Med.bm.	Wpt. 215. 0311059/5675057	Au.<5
T.08/85	med.bm.	Wpt. 216. 0311053/5675069	Au.<5
T.08/86	rich.med.bm.	Wpt. 217. 0311093/5675037	Au.<5
T.08/87	med.bm.	Wpt. 218. 0311088/5675025	Au.<5
T.08/88	red.med.bm./gravelly	Wpt. 220. 0310933/5675157	Au.<5
T.08/89	med.bm.	Wpt. 221. 0310914/5675175	Au.<5
T.08/100	rich,med.bm	Wpt. 203. 0312669/5672835	Au.<5
T.08/101	rich.med.bm.	Wpt. 204. 0312622/5672827	Au.<5
T.08/102	med.bm.	Wpt. 205. 0312563/5672837	Au.<5
T.08/103	rich.red.bm.	Wpt. 206. 0312481/5672833	Au.<5

At Birk Fault

ROCK:

T.08/141ref	Volcanics	Wpt. 0314321/5673734	Not assayed		
T.08/184Rk		Wpt. 0314321/5674734	Au 29 / Ag 317.2	40cm vein	Py/galena
T.08/184RK(A)		As above	Au 58 / Ag 232.8	Qtz vein	Py/galena
T.08/207RK		Wpt. 0312544/5672787	Au <5 / Ag 2.4	Unit EBG Dark gray/py	Rk gray, py
T.08/12 RK		Wpt. 0312747/5670027	Au 23 / 17.2	Qtz. Vein	20% Py
T.08/19 RK		Wpt .0314008/5676175	Au 19 / Ag .05	Qtz Vein,Vol	10% Py
T.08/100 RK		Wpt . 0313850/5676328	Au 13 / Ag 25.4	Qtz.Vein,Vol 3% Py	?
T.08/160 RK		Wpt. 0312747/5676027	Au 93 / Ag 0.5	Crop. gray/green Volc. diss.py	?

SEDS:

T.08/01.S	Sediment	Wpt. 133.S.0313568/5675632	Ag.1.3 ppm
T.08/02.S	Gravelly Seds	Wpt. 134.S.0313567/5675691	Ag.0.5 ppm
T.08/03.S	Sediment	Wpt. 135.S.0313575/5675530	Ag.0.9 ppm
T.08/04.S	Sandy gravel	Wpt. 136.S.0313310/5675576	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/05.S	Gravel	Wpt. 138.S.0313221/5675609	Ag.0.6 ppm
T.08.06.S	Sandy blk organics	Wpt. 139.S.0313220/5675639	Ag.0.7 ppm
T.08/07.S	gravelly Seds	Wpt. 140.S.0313169/5675644	Ag.0.5 ppm
T.08/08.S	Sandy gravel	Wpt. 141.S.0312888/5675753	Ag.0.6 ppm
T.08/09.S	Fine silt	Wpt. 142.S.0312906/5675770	Ag.0.6 ppm
T.08/11.S	Blk organics/sandy gravel	Wpt. 143.S.0312202/5676323	Ag.1.6 ppm
T.08/12.S	Sandy gravel	Wpt. 145.S.0311908/5676471	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/13.S	Gravel (hairpin Cr)	Wpt. 146.S.0311939/5676509	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/14.S	Sandy gravel	Wpt.147.S. 0312192/5676402	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/14.S (A)	Run off under grass	Wpt. 148.S.0312136/5676421	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/15.S	Silty gravel	Wpt. 149.S.0311999/5676439	Ag.1.2 ppm
T.08/16.S	B & gravel seepage Rd cut	Wpt. 150.S.0311406/5676411	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/17.S	Gravelly Seds	Wpt. 151.S.0311425/5676481	Ag.0.5 ppm
T.08/18.S	Sandy gravel	Wpt. 152.S.0311433/5676598	Ag.0.6 ppm
T.08/19.S	Cr. gravel	Wpt. 153.S.0311423/5676714	Ag.0.7 ppm
T.08/20.S	Silty	Wpt. 144.S.0312243/5676433	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/20.S (B)	Silty gravel	Wpt. 154.S.0311653/5676627	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/21.S	Sandy gravel	Wpt. 155.S.0311658/5676516	Ag.0.5 ppm
T.08/22.S	sandy/organics	Wpt. 156.S.0310988/5676761	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/23.S	Silty	Wpt. 157.S.0310954/5676901	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08.24.S	Sandy/silt	Wpt. 158.S.0310972/5676811	Ag .<0.5 ppm
T.08/25.S	Silt /organics	Wpt. 159.S.0310790/5676791	Ag.0.9 ppm
T.08/26.S	silt/gravel/organics	Wpt. 160.S.0310621/5676686	Ag.0.5 ppm
T.08/27.S	sandy/organics	Wpt. 161.S.0313863/5675411	Ag.1.5 ppm
T.08/28.S	gravel/sand	Wpt. 162.S.0313811/5676376	Ag.0.8 ppm
T.08/29.S	gravel/sand	Wpt. 163.S.0313801/5676426	Ag.0.7 ppm
T.08/30.S	Sandy clay/organics	Wpt. 164.S.0313940/5676310	Ag.1.3 ppm
T.08/31.S	silty/sand	Wpt. 165.S.0313900/5676135.	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/32.S	sandy.bm	Wpt.166.S. 0314058/5676319	Ag.0.6 ppm
T.08/33.S	Gravel	Wpt. 167.S.0314096/5676379	Ag.0.8 ppm
T.08/34.S	silty/organics	Wpt. 168.S. 0314096/5676379	Ag.1.6 ppm
T.08/35.S	Gravel	Wpt. 169.S.0313968/5676444	Ag.1.8 ppm
T.08/36.S	Gravel	Wpt. 170.S.0312410/5676151	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/37.S	soil/organics/small cr	Wpt. 171.S 0313003/5676046	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/38.S	Gravel	Wpt. 172.S.0312959/5676034	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/39.S	Silty gravel	Wpt. 173.S 0312876/5676050	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/40.S	Gravel	Wpt. 174.S.0312284/5672996	?????????
T.08.41.S	Clay, wet area	Wpt. 175.S.0315439/5674752	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/42.S	Gravel	Wpt. 176.S.0314432/5674941	Ag.1.1 ppm
T.08/43.S	Gravel	Wpt. 177.S.0314771/5674665	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/44.S	Gravel	Wpt. 178.S.0314832/5674754	Ag.0.6 ppm
T.08.45.S	Sandy	Wpt. 179.S.0314921/5675590	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/46.S	Fine gravel	Wpt. 180.S.0314946/5674840	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/47.S	Silt	Wpt. 181.S.0315353/5674628	Ag.0.5 ppm
T.08/48.S	silt/gravel	Wpt. 182.S.0315257/5674446	Ag.<0.5 ppm
T.08/49.S	Gravel	Wpt. 183.S.0315405/5674684	Ag. <0.5 ppm
T.08/50.S	B & gravel seepage Rd cut	Wpt. 184.S.0315312/5674474	Ag. <0.5 ppm
T.08/51.S	B & gravel seepage Rd cut	Wpt. 185.S.0314874/5674806	Ag. <0.5 ppm
T.08/52.S	Gravel	Wpt. 186.S.0313632/5672204	Au.<5 ppb
T.08/53.S	Calcified gravel	Wpt. 187.S.0313684/5672177	Au.<5 ppb
T.08/55.S	Gravel	Wpt. 189.S0312003/5672838.	Au.<5 ppb
T.08/56.S	silt/gravel	Wpt. 190.S0309971/5675255.	Au.<5 ppb

Rusty Crop N/S fault

Prev. Pulps

T.07/003S	Sediment	033300/5675559	Ag. .264 ppm ICP
T.07/004S	Sediment	0311244/5675583	Ag. 173 ppm ICP
T.07/007S	Sediment	0313088/5675631	Ag. 38 ppm ICP
T.07/010S	Sediment	0312626/5675825	Ag. 9 ppm. ICP
T.07/31S	Sediment	Not Recorded	Ag. 1.6 ppm. ICP
T.07/032S	Sediment	0313393/5676464	Ag. 3.1 ppm ICP
T.07/035S	Sediment	0311279/5676464	Ag. 1.9 ppm ICP
T.07/054S	Sediment	0312640/5677095	Ag. 3.8. ppm ICP
T.07/55S	Sediment	0312640/5676890	Ag. 1.8. ppm. ICP
T.07/56S	Sediment	0312915/5676755	Ag. 1.9 ppm. ICP
T.07/057S	Sediment	0313141/5676680	Ag. 1.2 ppm ICP
T.07/058S	Sediment	03136004/5676648	Ag. 3.0 ppm. ICP
T.07/059S	Sediment	0313683/5676626	Ag. 1.0. ppm. ICP
T.07/060S	Sediment	0313837/5676651	Ag. 2.3 ppm ICP
T.07/061S	Sediment	0314253/5676796	Ag. 2.7 ppm. ICP
T.07/045	Soil	0312717/5676831	Ag. 2.5 ppm. ICP

ICP File # 49870-1 re 4 pulps from 2007 program. 003S,004S,007S, 010S

